

GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: Land	11,627 acres
Number of Parishes	37
Rateable Value (31.3.68)	21,713,967
Rate represented by a penny rate	27.125
Number of inhabited houses (31.3.68)	11,210
Estimated mid-year Home Population (1967)	26,500
Census Population 1961	24,524

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The district is of a mixed urban and rural character, the urban areas being largely in a dormitory area for the City.

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Birth Rate	12.3
(Corrected)	16.3
Death Rate	10.3
(Corrected)	9.4
Infant Mortality Rate	13.7

ANNUAL REPORT

Chairman: Chairman T. H. Williams

of the

Vice-Chairman: Chairman R. W. Wilson, A.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1967

Medical Officer of Health: P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mrs. J. M. Lister

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: Mrs. M. V. V. Lewis, R.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mrs. A. G. Wood

Chairman: Chairman T. H. Williams

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.


Medical Officer of Health

Chesterton Rural District Council,

Shire Hall,

Cambridge.

Tel. No. Cambridge 58811



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GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area: Land	111,692 Acres
Number of Parishes	53
Rateable Value (31.3.68)	£1,723,565
Sum represented by a penny rate	£7,120
Number of inhabited houses (31.3.68)	17,857
Estimated mid year Home Population (1967)	50,500
Census Population 1961	44,576

The district is of a mixed urban and rural nature with the villages near Cambridge acting largely as a dormitory area for the City.

Birth Rate	17.3
(Corrected)	16.3
Death Rate	10.3
(Corrected)	9.4
Infant Mortality Rate	13.7

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor T. B. Robinson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. W. Wilkin, J.P.

Councillors:

H. Allgood	Mrs. J. M. Lawfield
H. M. Barnes	Mrs. M. V. V. Lewin, J.P.
C. Bavester	G. M. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.A.
C. W. H. Cole	D. F. R. Missen
E. A. Easy	C. A. Norman
Mrs. M. Hurrell	R. W. Thulborn
J. Jopling, M.B.E.	Mrs. A. G. Wood
B. F. Falkner-Lewis	

Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	— P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector	— E. B. Newman, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	— N. D. Addison, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
District Public Health Inspectors	— P. E. L. Reed, M.A.P.H.I. B. W. Hutchings, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Clerks	— T. Cobbold, left 2.11.67. R. N. Steel, commenced 9.10.67 Mrs. J. Hullyer

To the Chairman and Members
of the
Chesterton Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1967, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/68 dated January, 1968.

Vital Statistics

The estimated population increase during 1967 was 420, which was rather lower than the 1966 increase. The birth rate at 17.3 per thousand estimated population was a little higher than last year and the death rate remained the same (10.3 per 1,000 estimated population). The number of deaths from cancer (all forms) was a little lower than for 1966, and the deaths from lung cancer (16 male, 4 female) were one fewer for each sex. The total number of deaths from coronary disease (97) were fewer than in the previous year, though the male deaths (57) attributed to this cause were, as usual, more than the female deaths (40).

The infant mortality rate at 13.7 was a little lower than in 1966 though the number of infant deaths (12) was the same. The perinatal mortality rate (at 19.1 stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life combined per thousand live births) was also lower. Eight of the twelve infant deaths occurred during the first month of life, six of them during the first week. Prematurity accounted for four of these eight neonatal deaths, the other four being attributed to various causes. The four deaths in infants over one month of age were due to streptococcal pneumonia, in another to a malignant liver condition, and in two cases were associated with congenital conditions.

Infectious Diseases

The number of measles notifications showed an increase on those for 1966, though the increase was not so marked as might have been the case, because the expected 1967 epidemic started in the autumn of 1966. The numbers of scarlet fever notifications within the district showed a moderate rise over the figures for the last two years, and there was also some increase in the notifications for erysipelas—another streptococcal condition. The notifications for whooping cough (43) showed a further rise on the 1966 figures (24) and on those for 1965 (9); this is in keeping with the national trend for England and Wales. A Public Health Laboratory Service Working Party is apparently carrying out an investigation into notified cases of whooping cough in certain areas of the country and their findings will be awaited with interest.

The number of cases of dysentery notified was much lower than in 1966 and most of them occurred during the first half of the year. Except for one outbreak of moderate size in one area during February, most of the incidents were sporadic in nature. Some of the cases were due to contact with cases that had occurred in the City. The usual routine measures were taken to control the spread of this disease, including the laying off work, where appropriate, of infected persons or contacts who were food-handlers by trade or business until such time as they were considered to be free from infection.

16 cases of salmonella food poisoning came to our notice during the year, 12 of them occurring in 5 family outbreaks. Eight cases were due to salmonella typhi-murium, 6 cases to salmonella enteritidis and 2 cases to salmonella blockley. One of the family outbreaks, due to salmonella enteritidis, occurred in Spain whilst they were on holiday and one case due to salmonella typhi-murium became infected whilst in Majorca. All cases were thoroughly investigated and the appropriate measures taken to prevent further spread of infection.

Infective hepatitis was not as troublesome within the district as it had been in 1966, there being appreciably fewer cases notified (11) than in 1966 (27). Seven of the eleven cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and came from roughly the same area as the majority of the 1966 cases.

Four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were again notified during the year and four non-pulmonary cases were also notified. In the non-pulmonary cases the milk supply was investigated where this was thought to be necessary, but no evidence of tuberculous infection was found in the herds concerned. However, there was again a further reduction of the number of cases in the district on the tuberculosis register.

Environmental Circumstances

During 1967 the Council's housing programme continued to progress and 90 new dwellings were completed during the year ended March 31st 1968, 234 others being under construction or contract. Though there were slightly more unfit dwellings remaining to be dealt with than in the previous year, the problem of rehousing the occupants from these properties, in numerical terms, is diminishing. The Council also continues to provide accommodation for the elderly amongst which further grouped accommodation with attendant Warden is under construction at Waterbeach. Whatever the merits or demerits of the various types of heating on grounds of cost or otherwise, it is now almost universally accepted by the medical profession that the elderly need adequate background heating, in an easily maintainable form, throughout their houses (or bungalows) during the winter months.

The rehousing of tenants from underoccupied council houses is being tackled seriously, but it does bring in its wake the very human problem of removing elderly people from a home and neighbourhood they have long known. To obviate this problem there does seem to be a case for building some units of accommodation for the elderly in those villages where sites are available for "in-filling" and where suitable provision does not already exist, or is not warranted on a larger scale.

Possibly as a result of the somewhat easier housing situation brought about by increased housing provision, the pressure during 1967 on available caravanning sites has not been as great as in previous years. A planning policy has also been devised for the location of new caravan sites, as detailed in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. Gypsies and other travellers do not cause a serious problem in this district; nevertheless, I think that the situation needs to be kept under close review.

The Cambridge Water Company continues to maintain a sufficient supply despite the ever increasing demand. The scheme for fluoridation of the public water supplies has met with a temporary setback because of financial and administrative reasons.

The department continues to supervise the adequacy of chlorination at the school swimming pools situated within the district. It is interesting to note that five of these swimming pools now have heating systems installed.

Once again the Chief Public Health Inspector gives a very full account of the problems concerning refuse collection and disposal. A joint scheme with neighbouring authorities to provide some type of bulk refuse reducing plant, such as a pulveriser, seems to be required in order to alleviate the impending problems of refuse disposal.

Cesspool emptying still presents a problem which it is hoped will be ameliorated in the not too distant future by the steadily advancing sewerage programme. In the meantime, the Council may well have to increase its cesspool emptying charges in order to meet rising costs.

During 1967 sewerage schemes were completed in Bar Hill, Coton, and the "four Hs". At the time of writing work has commenced on the Fen Ditton/Horningsea and Dry Drayton/Oakington schemes. All but seven villages within the district are now sewered or have schemes prepared or in the course of preparation. The public sewer is available to over 75% of the dwellings in the Council's area.

The department continued to pay considerable attention to the standard of food hygiene within the district. It is interesting, though in some ways a little sad, to note that only seven village bakehouses remain out of 23 registered in 1950. The sale of soft ice cream in mobile vans is increasing; as strict an eye as possible is kept on the cleansing and sterilisation of the freezer-dispensers. The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations came into operation at the beginning of the year and the Chief Public Health Inspector's report highlights the department's important task of establishing and maintaining good relationships with the local traders and of reducing the Regulations to simple practical terms. This benefits not only the traders but the general public, in the long run, as well.

The good work carried out in the previous year on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 was consolidated during 1967.

I should like to acknowledge once again the enthusiastic manner with which Mr. Newman and the public health department have carried out their duties and for all the hard work that they have put into it. To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee I wish to record my thanks for their continued interest and support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PETER SYLVESTER.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations.)

Live Births

							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	431	837
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	39
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	447	876

Birth rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.3
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (0.94)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.2

Still Births

							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12

Rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.5
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.8

Deaths							Male	Female	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	265	521
Death rate per thousand estimated population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.91)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2

Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age.

							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 (5)	2 (1)	11 (6)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 (5)	3 (2)	12 (7)

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets.)

Infant Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7
Infant Mortality Rate. (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.3
Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.1
Legitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
Illegitimate Infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5
Maternal Deaths. (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Deaths from pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97 (105)*

(* 1966 figures in brackets)

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
*Birth Rate	17.7	17.6	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.2	20.1	18.7	18.2	17.0	17.3
*Death Rate	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	11.3	10.2	9.8	10.3	10.3
Infant Mortality Rate	13.5	24.1	12.7	20.7	14.3	7.0	12.5	12.0	11.1	14.1	13.7
	(10)	(18)	(10)	(17)	(12)	(6)	(12)	(11)	(10)	(12)	(12)

*These rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

<i>Ages</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
4 weeks and under 1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	59	31	90
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	60	54	114
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	99	149	248
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	256	267	522

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health

“The Cambridgeshire United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order, 1951” provides for the appointment of a medical officer of health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils.

As from April 1st, 1965, this officer was also appointed deputy county medical officer of health to the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. E. B. Newman remains as Chief Public Health Inspector with Mr. N. D. Addison as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. P. E. L. Reed and Mr. B. W. Hutchings (District Public Health Inspectors) continued to assist us throughout the year. Mr. T. Cobbold, clerical assistant, left during the year and Mr. R. Steel has been appointed to the clerical staff with a view to becoming a Student Public Health Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertakes bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals

Cases of infectious disease are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Cambridge. So far as general hospitals are concerned, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, deals with the majority of cases from this area. The only hospitals in the area are the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn and that for the treatment of tuberculosis and other thoracic conditions in connection with the Papworth Village Settlement. The Ida Darwin Hospital for the Mentally Subnormal at Fulbourn opened in April 1966.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953

No notices were issued during the year under these Regulations but three were issued under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS 1967

Age in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Totals
			Paralytic	Non Paralytic				
Under 1 year	—	6	—	—	24	—	—	30
1—	3	3	—	—	43	—	2	51
2—	6	3	—	—	90	—	2	101
3—	3	5	—	—	87	—	1	96
4—	4	4	—	—	95	—	3	106
5—9	11	15	—	—	228	—	6	260
10—14	—	3	—	—	14	—	1	18
15—25	1	2	—	—	13	—	1	17
25 and over	—	2	—	—	6	—	5	13
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	28	43	—	—	600	—	22	693
1966 Totals	13	24	—	—	434	—	53	524

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid	Typhoid Fever	Total
Under 5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
5—14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
15—44	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
45—64	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	6	—	—	5	—	—	12
1966 Totals	3	2	1	—	5	—	—	11

TUBERCULOSIS

Four respiratory cases were notified for the first time during the year and four non-respiratory. Three respiratory cases, previously notified in other areas, were transferred to the district. On balance at the end of the year the number of persons on the respiratory register decreased by twenty-eight.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1967

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of cases on register at commencement of year	52	22	5	9	57	31
2. Number of cases notified for first time during the year under regulations	2	2	1	3	3	5
3. Cases restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to register otherwise than by notification under regulations						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	—	3	—	—	—	3
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of cases removed from register	22	13	2	—	24	13
6. Number of cases remaining on register at end of year	32	14	4	12	36	26

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.67

AGE GROUP	Male		Female		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non Resp.</i>	
0—15	—	1	—	2	—	3	3
16—25	2	1	3	—	5	1	6
26—35	3	—	5	1	8	1	9
36—45	6	—	4	2	10	2	12
46—55	8	—	1	1	9	1	10
56—64	6	1	1	2	7	3	10
65 and over	7	1	—	4	7	5	12
TOTALS	32	4	14	12	46	16	62

PUBLIC HEALTH (AIRCRAFT) REGULATIONS 1966

The arrangements for the implementation of the above regulations at the Cambridge Airport remain the same as those detailed in the 1966 Annual Report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951, Section 1

It was necessary to take action under Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951 in one case where an old lady refused to be admitted to hospital though living in insanitary circumstances due to her extreme infirmity and physical incapacity. It was obvious that the old lady's condition warranted hospital care and we were successful in obtaining an Order for her compulsory removal thereto. In the event, the old lady died during the evening of the day of her admission to hospital.

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 1948, Section 50

No burials were effected during the year under the provisions of this section.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. B. NEWMAN

F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.

PARISH STATISTICS

Parish	Acreage	Population 1961 Census	Planning Estimated 1967 Population	Total No. of Dwellings* Rate Books 31.3.68	No. of Separate Council Dwellings 31.3.68		Rateable Value 31.3.68	ld. Rate Product
					Pre-1945	Post 1945		
Bar Hill	350	—	130	70	—	17	6,901	57
Barton	1,834	788	930	319	29	6	29,448	120
Bourn	4,116	832	840	293	28	66	22,217	88
Boxworth	2,602	194	200	68	—	4	3,271	13
Caldecote	1,007	368	390	165	—	—	5,777	25
Caxton	2,242	368	390	128	10	29	13,217	52
Childerley	1,069	13	30	10	—	—	519	2
Comberton	1,954	812	1,440	557	36	62	39,930	180
Conington	1,522	148	160	47	4	8	2,118	9
Coton	970	519	650	290	32	57	17,008	77
Cottenham	7,224	2,415	3,090§	1,229	90	231	89,299	370
Croxton	1,909	155	120	66	—	8	2,805	11
Dry Drayton	2,071	450	490	181	27	22	12,841	51
Elsworth	3,839	476	580	220	18	18	9,052	37
Eltisley	1,970	253	330	126	16	21	5,680	25
Fen Ditton	1,474	674	660	230	34	26	19,823	80
Fen Drayton	1,492	489	520	164	7	38	14,292	55
Fulbourn	5,263	2,906	4,040§	1,104	87	254	117,083	485
Girton	1,878	3,115	3,380§	1,051	40	122	132,850	545
Grantchester	1,392	418	520	236	26	81	19,916	85
Graveley	1,582	204	220	68	6	20	3,141	12
Hardwick	1,438	460	470	179	18	—	8,210	34
Harlton	1,261	285	320	112	21	11	16,703	63
Harston	1,751	1,186	1,220	421	44	82	32,087	130
Haslingfield	2,948	855	1,010	361	28	58	29,370	123
Hauxton	591	484	530	180	15	4	40,418	165
Histon	1,889	3,258	3,390	1,276	79	140	172,746	712
Horningsea	1,647	355	320	131	9	20	4,809	19
Impington	1,710	1,232	1,230	469	42	48	55,414	226
Knapwell	1,236	113	100	33	—	6	1,722	8
Landbeach	2,225	648	680	245	34	16	16,009	60
Lolworth	1,110	123	110	40	—	14	1,968	8
Longstanton	2,779	1,723	2,000¶	580†	29	62	62,277	270
Madingley	1,768	262	230§	63	—	7	8,174	33
Milton	2,050	857	1,720§	680	29	28	59,310	236
Newton	994	306	330	106	16	8	5,399	23
Oakington	1,850	698	970§	342	34	52	32,041	130
Over	3,737	908	1,030	423	16	27	28,307	123
Papworth Everard	1,157	1,130	1,190§	281	—	—	59,801	190
Papworth St. Agnes	1,298	63	50	27	—	—	902	3
Rampton	1,372	256	280	109	8	12	5,551	23
Shelford, Great	2,070	3,761	3,890	1,401	80	208	143,750	577
Shelford, Little	1,196	717	860§	289	31	36	24,928	103
Stapleford	1,835	1,548	1,610	534	29	16	57,859	233
Stow-cum-Quy	1,879	447	460	159	—	34	8,953	38
Swavesey	3,982	964	980	363	18	39	34,727	155
Teversham	1,221	808	780§	285	39	62	64,761	264
Toft	1,285	332	470	176	21	12	14,721	60
Waterbeach	5,750	2,561	2,360¶	893‡	68	110	78,817	351
Westwick	333	37	40	14	—	—	471	2
Wilbraham, Great	2,921	448	470	172	20	8	9,937	39
Wilbraham, Little	1,990	388	340	140	10	24	7,629	30
Willingham	4,659	1,766	1,950§	751	98	62	41,978	196
Utilities							26,628	114
Totals	111,692	44,576	50,500	17,857	1,326	2,296	£1,723,565	£7,120

* Including Council Dwellings and Caravans.

† Including 260 Service Dwellings.

‡ Including 135 Service Dwellings.

§ Including Hospitals, College and Institutional Residents.

¶ Including Civilian Dependents of Servicemen and Servicemen.

(Property purchased by the Council and reconditioned classified as Post 1945.)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Mr. E. B. Newman, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

The following is a summary of inspections carried out during 1967:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	8,264
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General Sanitation

Sewage Scheme Surveys	1,319
Miscellaneous Visits re Complaints, etc.	658
Visits re Drainage or Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Water Samples Taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Factories Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Visits re Verminous Persons or Property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Public Cleansing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302
Shop Acts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Burial Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

Inspection of Food and Food Premises

Visits re Sampling (Milk and Other Foods)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558
Poultry Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Butchers Shops and Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Ice Cream Premises (Retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Licensed Premises (Public Houses, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95

Housing

Housing Inspections (P.H.A. 1936)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	404
Housing Inspections (Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Reinspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321
Inspections re Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Ancient Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Rehousing Applications	1,260

Infectious Diseases

Visits and Enquiries	720
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HOUSING

1. Total Number of Council Houses erected between 1920 and 1939 1,320
2. Post War Housing Progress:—

		<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Non-Traditional</i>	<i>Prefabs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dwellings completed in	1946	18	—	5	23
"	1947	52	16	45	113
"	1948	77	10	—	87
"	1949	21	70	—	91
"	1950	115	—	—	115
"	1951	133	—	—	133
"	1952	106	—	—	106
"	1953	184	—	—	184
"	1954	229	70	—	299
"	1955	121	28	—	149
"	1956	90	—	—	90
"	1957	102	—	—	102
"	1958	69	—	—	69
"	1959	126	—	—	126
"	1960	14	—	—	14
"	1961	18	—	—	18
"	1962	24	—	—	24
"	1963	56	—	—	56
"	1964	11	—	—	11
"	1965	15	—	—	15
"	1966	212	164	—	376
"	1967	90	—	—	90
Totals		1,883	358	50	2,291

(These figures are exclusive of conversions into flats and conversions of hutments.)

Total Number of dwellings completed by the Council post war up to 31.3.68:—

Prefabricated Bungalows	..	..	55
Bungalows	..	..	521
Flats	..	..	89
Non-Traditional Houses	..	..	301
Hut Conversions (now demolished)			225
Permanent Houses	..	..	1,325
Total	..	..	<u>2,516*</u>

*Including 164 Industrial dwellings of various types and 17 new houses purchased by the Council.

Dwellings in course of erection or contracts prepared at 31.3.68:—

Traditional Houses	..	..	139
" Bungalows	..	..	62
" Flats	..	..	33 (old peoples' units)
Industrial Houses	..	..	Nil
" Bungalows	..	..	Nil
" Flats/Maisonettes	..	..	Nil
Total	..	..	<u>234</u>

3. Private Development:

Number of houses built by private enterprise year ending 31.3.68:—

Permanent Houses	..	..	350
Flats	..	..	13
Total	..	..	<u>363</u>

Total number of private dwellings erected post war (31.3.68) 4,420

TABLE No. 1

REVISED SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEDULE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1968

Parishes	Total Listed 31.3.68	Undertaking	Closing Order	Demolition Order	Repaired	Remainder
Bar Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton	4	—	—	1	—	3
Bourn	14	1	1	2	1	9
Boxworth	5	—	2	—	—	3
Caldecote	30	—	1	10	—	19
Caxton	6	—	—	3	—	3
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	7	—	6	1	—	—
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	14	4	—	1	4	5
Cottenham	85	11	15	39	6	14
Croxton	6	—	1	—	—	5
Dry Drayton	8	—	4	—	2	2
Elsworth	5	—	—	2	1	2
Eltisley	7	—	—	5	—	2
Fen Ditton	9	—	1	—	4	4
Fen Drayton	3	—	—	—	—	3
Fulbourn	23	5	3	12	1	2
Girton	5	—	—	4	1	—
Grantchester	5	1	—	1	3	—
Graveley	3	—	1	—	—	2
Hardwick	13	—	3	2	—	8
Harlton	2	—	1	—	—	1
Harston	31	3	4	9	1	14
Haslingfield	21	3	2	10	—	6
Hauxton	1	—	—	—	—	1
Histon	21	2	4	10	1	4
Horningsea	14	—	11	—	—	3
Impington	3	—	2	—	—	1
Knapwell	4	—	1	2	1	—
Landbeach	15	—	—	8	—	7
Lolworth	2	—	—	2	—	—
Longstanton	6	—	2	2	—	2
Madingley	6	—	—	6	—	—
Milton	7	—	—	1	—	6
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	4	—	—	1	—	3
Over	22	3	1	7	1	10
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	7	2	1	—	—	4
Rampton	7	1	—	—	—	6
Shelford, Great	19	—	3	6	1	9
Shelford, Little	16	—	7	4	2	3
Stapleford	10	—	—	8	—	2
Stow-cum-Quy	14	—	3	—	—	11
Swavesey	38	1	6	27	2	2
Teversham	5	—	—	2	—	3
Toft	2	—	—	—	—	2
Waterbeach	29	—	3	21	—	5
Westwick	6	—	—	—	—	6
Wilbraham, Great	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wilbraham, Little	11	—	—	1	—	10
Willingham	40	2	6	17	—	15
Totals	617	39	95	227	32	224

4. Slum Clearance

Table No. 1 shows the current slum clearance position as at 31.3.68, based on the revised schedule prepared under Circular 11/65. It will be noted that a total of 617 properties remain on the list of which 227 have been demolished or are the subjects of operative Demolition Orders, 134 are the subjects of Closing Orders or Undertakings under Section 16(4) Housing Act, 1957, 32 have been repaired leaving a remainder of 224 to be dealt with. These are mostly borderline cases often owner/occupied. During the year 81 properties were re-categorised and added to the list and 69 were the subject of statutory action.

Since the preparation of the original Slum Clearance Schedule in 1956 it will be noted that a total of 1,146 unfit dwellings have been listed of which 971 have already been dealt with—an indication of the amount of work carried out by the Public Health Department—all unfit properties having been dealt with individually.

It is unlikely that more than 100 tenants will require rehousing by the Council from these unfit dwellings remaining and in nearly 50% of the cases one bedroomed accommodation will suffice.

Bearing in mind the Council's much improved housing programme (90 new dwellings were completed in year ending 31.3.68, and a further 234 are in course of construction or contracts let) together with a casual vacancy rate of some 200 dwellings per annum it seems fairly obvious that the rehousing requirements for the current slum clearance programme have largely been satisfied. Tenants of the small numbers of dwellings which become unfit subsequently can quite easily be provided for from the casual vacancies. This assumption is, of course, based on current legislation and the slum clearance policies pertaining at the moment. The publication of the Dennington Report and more recently the White Paper "Old Houses—New Homes" will undoubtedly bring about a change in emphasis towards the preservation and improvement of existing dwellings wherever possible. Some re-assessment of standards is inevitable, although, with the present financial restrictions and the high cost of new building, the criterion of "reasonable cost" will need some re-thinking.

Fortunately, the Council's "crash" programme inaugurated in 1964 has produced considerable improvement in the current housing position and it has always been the Council's policy to encourage improvement grants schemes to the maximum (see later report).

Since my last Report, the 164 industrial type houses at Fulbourn have been completed and occupied. The Cottenham site (137 houses) has been finished and sites at Waterbeach (98), Swavesey (36), Willingham (104) are well advanced as is stage 2 of the Grantchester development (34).

During the year under review the Public Health Department in conjunction with the Housing Manager undertook a complete review of the Council's current waiting list which it was suspected might be inflated.

Detailed reports were made of some 653 applicants on the list and enquiries made with 57 other Authorities. A factual report by the Public Health Department is made on all new applications before admission to the list.

From a waiting list of just over 800 applicants 82 cases were removed from the register. Of the remainder, 310 cases were retained on the "active" list but with 415 cases of lesser priority retained on the "pending" list a final total of 725 cases remained on the current register (31.10.67)

The following figures summarise the action taken by the Public Health Department during the year ending 31.3.68:

Houses inspected	463
Reinspections made	582
Demolition Orders made	38
Houses Demolished	83
Undertakings Accepted	10
Closing Orders made	12
Closing Orders lifted	10
Houses made Fit (excluding Improvement Grants)	69
Visits re review of Housing Waiting list	1,260

Since the introduction of the Housing Act, 1930 the following total action has been taken (up to 31st March, 1968):

Houses demolished (formally)	870
Houses demolished (voluntarily)	169
Houses subject to Undertakings	121
Houses (or parts) Closed	295
Houses made fit by statutory action	62
Houses made fit by informal action (excluding Improvement Grants)	1,730

5. Temporary Accommodation

The demand for urgent emergency housing accommodation has diminished as a result of the provisions of the Rent Act, 1965 and the improvement of the housing situation generally. Most urgent rehousing cases occurring in the area can usually be provided for from casual vacancies before actual eviction occurs. As the last resort emergency short term accommodation is provided by the County Welfare Services. Greater flexibility would be afforded if more consideration was given to the purchase by the Council of sub-standard properties for repair on a short term basis. These could be used for so called "problem" families and those evicted for arrears of rent.

To date, 13 such cottages have been purchased 2 have been demolished subsequently 7 reconditioned and 4 remaining unoccupied pending reconditioning. A further 18 such cottages have been rejected by the Council.

No properties are now held on requisition.

6. Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

The Council has operated this scheme since its inception in 1949 (apart from two short periods of suspension owing to the large number of applications in hand).

A summary of the action taken since 1949 (up to 31st March, 1968) is appended herewith:-

Total applications for grants received	664
Total applications for grants approved	640
Total applications for grants disapproved or withdrawn	24
Total number of dwellings involved	844
Total cost of approved work (not withdrawn)	£486,200 3 6
Average total cost per dwelling	£576 1 4
Total amount of grant involved	£219,183 14 7
Average amount of grant per dwelling	£259 13 11
Total payments made up to 31.3.68	£199,879 10 11

Approved schemes made provision for the following:—

Laying on internal water supply	165
Installation of hot water system	810
Provision of water closet	733
Provision of bath	771
Provision of sink/wash hand basin	483
Provision of new or improved drainage	768
Provision of gas or electric points	723
New heating appliances	517
New or improved food storage	402
Additional accommodation	
(a) Living Room(s)	129
(b) Bedroom(s)	90

It is interesting to note that the dwellings included in approved schemes were owned as follows:—

Owner/occupiers	389
Small property owners	228
Large Individual Property Owners (exceeding 10)	36
Estates, Property Companies, etc.	191

Improvement Grants (Standard)

The Public Health Department has always been responsible for the initial inspection and report on all standard grant applications and up to 31st March, 1968 a total of 978 such applications have been received of which 606 have received final approval. 539 have been completed and 42 are in progress.

Every encouragement is given to property owners to take advantage of the grant facilities which are particularly appropriate in those villages which have recently been sewered. The standard grant scheme having a normal maximum of £350 per house based on final cost is usually to be preferred to the Discretionary Grant Scheme which offers only a slightly increased maximum and being paid on estimated cost necessitates rather more procedure initially.

To date no application has been received from any tenant for his dwelling to be compulsorily improved under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964 nor has any application for a "reduced standard" been accepted.

The compulsory improvement of properties by the declaration of Improvement Areas under the 1964 Act was generally found to be impracticable especially in a rural area and the procedure was extremely cumbersome. Nevertheless, the publication of the Dennington Report and more recently the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes" foreshadows a change of emphasis from new house building to the preservation and improvement of existing houses wherever possible. Much greater flexibility is envisaged in the improvement grants offered together with maximum amounts more in keeping with present day costs. Local Authorities will be encouraged to declare General Improvement Areas and will have power to spend money not only on the improvement of the dwellings but of the environment generally.

7. Rent Act, 1965

The County Council has appointed a Rent Officer as required by the Act which re-introduced control of rents and tenure in some cases and establishes a procedure for determining (or agreeing) fair rents.

In the main, rents are fairly equitable in the rural areas and in only a relatively few instances is the Rent Officer called upon to arbitrate (some 47 cases were referred to him from this area during 1967). There continues to be a steady reduction in the number of private properties available for letting since most of the smaller properties are sold off for owner/occupation once the sitting tenant vacates.

The sample Census in 1966 revealed that there were 5,460 rented properties in the area of which 3,040 were Local Authority owned, i.e. only some 16% of the total houses in the area are privately let.

8. Old Peoples' Bungalows

For several years past the Council's housing programme has been directed towards the provision of more small units of accommodation and old peoples' bungalows in particular.

The original old peoples' unit (18 bungalows with Resident Warden) erected at Histon in 1956 set the pattern since when a similar unit (24 bungalows and Warden) has been completed at Grantchester and 22 old peoples' bungalows erected at Cottenham in close proximity to and in association with a new County Councils old peoples' home. A further Warden controlled unit (24) is under construction at Waterbeach and small bungalow sites have been completed at Girton (15) Great Shelford (11) and Longstanton (19).

Future plans will undoubtedly include a high proportion of small one or two bedroomed units.

9. The Remaining Need

It will be noted from elsewhere in this report that the Council owns 3,622 Council properties of all types which represents over 20% of the total houses in the area. A further 234 are under construction or in contract.

A comprehensive revision of the Housing Waiting List has revealed that only some 300 cases (including slum clearance cases) have any urgent claim for rehousing.

The slum clearance programme is nearing completion from which it is anticipated that less than 100 families will require rehousing, most of whom can be taken care of by casual vacancies which occur at the rate of some 200 per annum.

A determined drive to deal with the substantial under-occupation of Council houses which exists is under way and will no doubt release more 3 bedroomed houses for occupation by larger families.

The information set out above indicates a significant improvement in the housing situation in the area partly as a result of the Council's "crash" programme inaugurated in 1963. (In the last 2 years nearly 500 new dwellings have been made available).

In consequence, the Council is able to reduce substantially the waiting time for Council accommodation where urgent need has been established and one can foresee the time approaching when further house building can be terminated with the exception of old peoples' units which are always in demand. In fact, it seems probable that the Government's policy in the light of the present financial difficulties may restrict the Council's future programme to approximately 100 old peoples' dwellings per annum.

Perhaps the one discordant note to be sounded is the growing reluctance on the part of the applicants to accept Council accommodation owing to the high rents and central heating costs, etc. Often the more deserving case is precluded from rehousing on this score notwithstanding the Council's differential rent scheme. Parker Morris standards are very desirable in the long term but can be very expensive initially and can add substantially to the expenses incurred in occupation. For this reason many prefer to wait for older types of accommodation where the rents are cheaper. Fortunately, the Council has a greater variety of accommodation nowadays to meet this situation. Certainly full central heating is not entirely the answer for old people who often prefer an open fire.

With increasing rents and curtailment of new house building great care is needed in the selection of tenants to ensure that needy families of the lower income group are adequately provided for.

TABLE No. 2
Current Housing Programme as at 31.12.67

Site	Total Planned	Completed	In Construction	In Contract
Grantchester	12	—	12	—
Swavesey	36	—	36	—
Waterbeach	99	4	95	—
Willingham	104	—	104	—
Total	251	4	247	—

10. Moveable Dwellings

As will be seen from Table No. 3 the caravan situation in the area remains fairly static. At the 31st December, 1967 there were 621 residential caravans licensed in the area as against 669 in 1966. There has not been quite the same pressure on the available sites as in previous years—probably due in some measure to the easier housing position. An applicant for a site still has no choice, however, and often has to join a waiting list. The charging of a premium for admission to the site is now common practice and it is sincerely hoped that the new Caravan Bill will bring a measure of security to caravan dwellers and assist in eliminating the worse of the unreasonable demands often made against them.

In the past, although applicants could be found who were prepared to invest sufficient capital to provide a first class residential site, the Planning Authority was mostly reluctant to give planning consent—often (it was stated) due to the absence of a caravan policy for the County. In November, 1967, however, a policy report was submitted to and approved by the County Council after consultations with the District Councils. This recommended that new caravan sites should be located near but

TABLE No. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED CARAVAN SITES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Parishes	Sites			Permitted Number of Caravans		
	Temporary Consent	Permanent Consent	Total	Temporary Consent	Permanent Consent	Total
Bar Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton	— (1)	—	— (1)	— (3)	—	— (3)
Bourn	4	—	4	4	—	4
Boxworth	1	—	1	1	—	1
Caldecote	2	2	4	2	10	12
Caxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Conington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cottenham	7 (4)	1	8 (4)	9 (68)	20	29 (68)
Croxton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Drayton	2	—	2	2	—	2
Elsworth	1	1	2	1	27	28
Eltisley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fen Ditton	3	—	3	7	—	7
Fen Drayton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Fulbourn	2 (1)	1	3 (1)	5 (40)	20	25 (40)
Girton	1	—	1	2	—	2
Grantchester	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graveley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick	2	—	2	2	—	2
Harlton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Harston	5	—	5	7	—	7
Haslingfield	3	—	3	3	—	3
Hauxton	2	—	2	8	—	8
Histon	6	—	6	15	—	15
Horningsea	2	—	2	5	—	5
Impington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knapwell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landbeach	2	—	2	2	—	2
Lolworth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longstanton	6	4	10	34	33	67
Madingley	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton	3	4	7	4	12	16
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakington	1	—	1	1	—	1
Over	3 (1)	—	3 (1)	3 (1)	—	3 (1)
Papworth Everard	1	—	1	2	—	2
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	1	—	1	1	—	1
Shelford, Great	5	3	8	39	57	96
Shelford, Little	2	—	2	2	—	2
Stapleford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	3	—	3	4	—	4
Swavesey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teversham	3	2	5	11	51	62
Toft	3	—	3	6	—	6
Waterbeach	5	10	15	43	154*	197
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	2	—	2	2	—	2
Wilbraham, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willingham	6 (1)	—	6 (1)	6 (1)	—	6 (1)
Totals	93 (8)	28	121 (8)	237 (113)	384	621 (113)

* This does not include 15 Chalets.

Figures in brackets denote applications awaiting Planning Consent.

not necessarily within the built up area of existing settlements which are sufficiently large to absorb the development without strain on existing services or detrimental to the character of the area. Permission for new residential sites would only be granted where a genuine and specific need could be established.

The acceptance of this policy report has resulted in a more sympathetic approach to applications, which broadly comply, and one new site at Cottenham (33 caravans) has been approved and is under construction. Better co-ordination between planning conditions and licensing conditions has also resulted.

There is still some justification for simplifying the procedure for short term siting of a single caravan. The present excess of form filling to satisfy both Authorities could be avoided if control in such cases were left to the local Licensing Authority and exemption from planning consent given, for say, two years.

One disturbing feature is the almost entire absence of any transit or holiday accommodation in the area for visitors to Cambridge. This often proves embarrassing having regard to the hospitality offered to visitors on the Continent. One proposal for such a site at Madingley submitted by the City Corporation was rejected by the Planning Authority.

Most of the larger sites have fairly good facilities in accordance with the Model Code, although interpretation can vary considerably from the ideal to the minimal. Enforcement can be seriously prejudiced unless the period of the planning consent is sufficient to warrant the necessary capital expenditure.

In only one case was legal action necessary during the year under Section 1 of the Act to secure the removal of an unauthorised caravan.

A brief summary of the position in the Council's area at 31st December, 1967 is appended below:—

	<i>Sites</i>	<i>Caravans</i>
Total Licences in force	121	621
Sites with Permanent Planning Consent	28	+15 Chalets 384
Sites with Short Term Planning Consent	93	+15 Chalets 237
Recreation Sites (included under sites with Permanent Planning Consent)	2	24
Applications awaiting Planning Renewal	6	+15 Chalets 8
Applications awaiting Planning Consent	2	105
Applications refused Planning Consent prior to 31.12.66 ..	91	1,175
Applications refused since 31.12.66	8	48
Sites run down or no longer required since 31.12.66 ..	23	61
Sites where W.C.'s can be required	31 (26%)	501 (81%)
Sites where W.C.'s have been provided	41 (34%)	502 (79%)
Sites where W.C.'s cannot be enforced	90 (74%)	120 (19%)

Gypsies and Other Travellers

There is no serious problem with gypsies and other travellers in the Council's area. The Department's survey on 22nd March, 1965 showed only 33 families on 21 sites. A later survey carried out by the County Welfare Department on 3rd January, 1968 revealed only 23 families in this area of which only 3 indicated their desire for a dwelling house. No permanent site was recommended in this area.

Wherever possible a more tolerant attitude is being taken towards short term parking by such families providing no nuisance is created and harrassment is avoided. There is, however, a growing problem of the so called "contractors" who move into the area in very large groups from time to time. They occupy high class caravans and have a large amount of transport, often causing much concern to local residents, especially in the smaller villages. In such cases site owners are advised of their liabilities under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

WATER SUPPLY

Generally

With effect from the 1st April, 1963 the whole of the Council's water undertakings and those of other Council's in the vicinity were transferred to the Cambridge Water Company under the provisions of the Cambridge Waterworks Order 1962. The whole of the Council's administrative area is now supplied by the Company which in total caters for a population of 207,000 spread over some 450 square miles. The total length of mains in service is 880 miles of which some 139 miles have been laid in the past five years. During the year under review 10 miles of 24" mains were laid from a new source at Melbourn and a new reservoir of 4½ million gallons capacity was completed and brought into use (partly to replace a 1 million gallon reservoir built shortly after the formation of the Company in 1853). A new 200,000 gallon water tower is under construction at Over and a new 10" diameter main is being laid between Oakington and Cottenham.

Sufficiency of Supply

The Company advises that the average daily consumption for all purposes for the year ending 31.12.67 has been 8,722,000 gallons as compared with 8,344,000 gallons for 1966 (42 gallons per head per day for all purposes).

During a spell of hot weather in July, 1967 the demand exceeded all previous record levels—on the 17th July 11½ million gallons were supplied (8% above peak demand in 1966).

Rainfall for the year ending 31st December was 22.86 inches, as against an average for the past 30 years of 21.5 inches.

In spite of the increasing demand no restrictions were necessary during the year and the Company was able to meet the requirements of the domestic consumers and the reasonable requirements of agriculture and horticulture. The Company has a safe yield of some 10.5 m.g.d. from their 16 sources plus the yield from their recent new Melbourn supply estimated to be 2.5 m.g.d.

The formation of the River Authorities and the Water Resources Act 1963 will enable all water resources to be controlled on a national scale although the charges imposed for the extraction of water must lead to increased costs to be passed on to the consumer.

Chlorination and Softening

All supplies in the area are now chlorinated and it is estimated that some 75% of all water supplied is now softened (i.e. the sources at Fulbourn, Kingston and Harlton are softened before distribution). No doubt the remainder will be softened as opportunity permits.

Fluoridation

Samples taken by the Department prior to the regrouping of the undertakings in 1963 showed fluoride estimations of local supplies as follows:—

Cambridge Water Company (Chalk Supplies, Fulbourn)	0.1 to 0.15 parts per million
Chesterton and St. Ives Joint Water Board (Mainly greensand supplies)	0.1 to 0.21 parts per million
Harston Waterworks (Greensand supplies)	0.13 parts per million

The County Council as Local Health Authority did, in fact, approve in principle proposals to raise the level of fluoride in all public supplies in their area being adjusted to one part per million for a period of five years in the first instance.

Since that time long and complicated discussions have taken place both with the Cambridge Water Company and with the Ministries concerned from which it becomes apparent that there are immense difficulties in producing a satisfactory scheme in the area of an undertaking which draws its supplies from a multiplicity of sources. Any such scheme would have to be staged over a long period.

The present financial climate is not conducive to substantial expenditure on the preparation and implementation of such schemes and the matter has been left in obedience until the autumn of 1968.

Sampling

There is now little necessity for routine sampling of the public supplies since these are under the close supervision of the Cambridge Water Company and only occasional check samples are taken by the Department for submission to the Public Health Laboratories for bacteriological examination or to the Public Analyst for full chemical analysis where necessary. Samples are still taken from isolated private wells remaining in use and from two private sources in the vicinity of the Council's new refuse tip at Fen Drayton.

The Cambridge Water Company draws its supplies predominantly from the chalk but also from the lower greensand and to a lesser degree from the river gravels. In these circumstances the chemical analyses vary somewhat according to the locality from which the sample is obtained. A typical analysis for water supplied by the company to the Cambridge area is as follows:—

TABLE No. 4

Test										Cambridge Water Company
Physical Characteristics										Good
Reaction (pH Value)										7.2
Parts per 100,000										
Chlorine										2.55
Ammonia (free and saline)										Absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)										0.005
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.										0.03
Nitrites										Absent
Nitrates										0.55
Poisonous Metals										Absent
Bacteriological Examination										
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.										Nil
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.										Nil
No. of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.										Nil
Hardness (parts per 100,000) (average)										22.0
Fluoride Estimation (parts per million)										0.1—0.15

TABLE No. 5
WATER SAMPLING YEAR ENDING 31.12.67

Parishes	Public Supplies				Private Supplies			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.	Chem.	Bac.
Caxton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fen Drayton	—	—	—	—	8*	—	4†	—
Fulbourn	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Histon	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Milton	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stow-cum-Quy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Toft	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Waterbeach	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	1	1	2	—	12	—	6	—

* These samples showed a high nitrate content and were considered unsafe for the feeding of newly born infants.

† Samples taken from lagoons in connection with refuse disposal.

Summary of Work Carried Out by the Department for Year Ending 31.12.67:—

Total number of visits made re water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Total samples taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools operating in the Council's area at the present time but the City Authorities have three open air pools, two of which are chlorinated and one indoor pool—also chlorinated. School children, however, are well catered for as indicated in the table below.

TABLE NO. 6

School	Type	Size of Pool	Remarks
Barton C of E Bourn P	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	Oil fired heating system
Caldecote C	" " "	" " "	
Comberton C of E	" " "	" " "	
Coton C of E	" " "	" " "	
Cottenham C	" " "	" " "	
Cottenham V.C.	Purley Cottenham Pool	76' × 25'	Gas fired heating system
Fulbourn C	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Girton, The Glebe C	Concrete Pool	60' × 20'	
Grantchester	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Gt. and Lt. Shelford	" " "	" " "	
Harston C	" " "	" " "	Oil fired heating system
Haslingfield	" " "	" " "	
Histon and Impington C	" " "	" " "	
Milton C of E	" " "	" " "	
Papworth Everard C	" " "	" " "	
Stapleford C	Concrete Pool	60' × 20'	Oil fired heating system
Swavesey V.C.	" " "	" " "	
Teversham C of E	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	
Waterbeach	Concrete Pool	22,000 Gallons 50' × 20'	
Willingham C of E	Purley No. 4	8,000 Gallons 40' × 16'	

All of the above are outdoor pools and most have been constructed mainly by voluntary labour through Parent/Teacher Associations and with the exception of those at Girton Glebe, Stapleford County and Waterbeach Junior Schools and Swavesey Village College all are of the package plant type.

Since the Public Health Laboratories found it no longer possible to carry out bacterial examination of weekly water samples from each pool in the area, the Principal School Medical Officer has arranged for head teachers to keep records of comparator tests taken twice daily when the pools are in use. These records are available for inspection by members of the Public Health Department who also carry out random readings and advise teachers generally when difficulties arise.

Breakpoint chlorination with continuous circulation and filtration is operated at all pools and during the 1967 season most proved satisfactory and the required standards were maintained in spite of the heavy throughput of children at many of the schools.

At five of the swimming pools heating systems have now been installed helping to prolong the relatively short swimming season.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Chief Public Health Inspector has been responsible for the Cleansing Service since its inception in 1945 which from a very modest beginning has developed to the stage when the whole district receives a regular weekly refuse collection. Owing to the very extensive area served (174 square miles) the service has, of necessity, to be based on a kerbside collection in order to keep the cost to a reasonable level. Ideally one would like to see either the bins collected and returned or preferably a paper sack system as advocated by the Working Party in their Report of Refuse Collection. If the Council provided the sacks, however this would add a further £20,000 per annum to the already high annual cost of approximately £38,000 with no tangible savings in transport or labour. No doubt public opinion will eventually demand the adoption of a system of this kind if and when the economic climate is more favourable.

The present schedules are carried out by a modern fleet of diesel engined vehicles including five 16/18 cu. yd. fore and aft tipping vehicles and four 50.0 cu. yd. vehicles of the continuous loading type. In view of the ever increasing bulk of the refuse and the long haulage involved the policy is to change over to the larger vehicles as replacements are made. One further new 50.0 cu. yd. vehicle is due for delivery in April, 1968. A further problem has risen as a result of the Motor Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations 1966 which will, in effect, require the five smaller type vehicles to be replaced by 31st December, 1972 since they cannot be made to comply with the stringent new standards for service and secondary braking systems. Bearing in mind, also, the fact that the Road Fund Tax on each of the larger vehicles has been increased to over £350 per annum (for a non-trading essential public service) it is difficult to see how the strict economies required of local authorities at the present time can be expected.

The Council is fortunate in having a modern Depot (shared with the Engineer's Departments) at Oakington where good workshop facilities exist and nearly all vehicle maintenance is carried out by our own fitters. It is however some 7 miles from the Council's Offices in Cambridge and is somewhat remote from an administrative point of view. Unfortunately, the Council's fleet of vehicles has quickly outgrown the available garage accommodation and considerable extensions and replanning is urgently necessary.

The maintenance of a good collection service is dependent on the recruitment and retention of staff of the right calibre which is becoming increasingly difficult in competition with other more attractive and remunerative employment in the area. The payment of a weekly bonus of 25/- compensates in some measure for the low national rates, but the effect is relatively short term and a considerable turnover in staff has to be endured and discipline is difficult to maintain.

The weekly schedules are completed within the normal 40 hour 5 day week and overtime is kept to a minimum. Resources however become strained during the holiday period and at Bank Holidays since the Department is unable to draw on labour from other sections. Some interchangeability with staff of other Departments is obviously desirable if this essential service is to be given the priority it merits.

The besetting problem which transcends all others is the vexed one of refuse disposal and much investigation and research has been carried out during the year in an effort to arrive at the most satisfactory long term solution for this area and a comprehensive report was made to the Council in October, 1967.

At present the Council operates four Tips at strategic points in the district which collectively receive some 300 tons per week (over 2,000 cu. yds. per week). Bearing in mind the very flat terrain and the relatively high water table the disposal of such an amount of refuse without nuisance is no mean task. At two of the tips (disused gravel workings at Fen Drayton and Thriplow) full controlled tipping is carried out since ample overburden is available and a tracked shovel is permanently employed at each. This system is, however, wasteful of tipping space and it is estimated that these two tips will be filled within the next three/four years. A further small tip at Great Wilbraham will be exhausted by early 1968 and abandoned.

The remaining tip at Landbeach has long term possibilities since gravel extraction is continuing and it is hoped to negotiate an agreement with the owners for tipping rights for at least a further 10 years. This can only be regarded as an insurance in case everything else fails since the diversion of all refuse to one disposal point to the extreme north of the area would necessitate drastic revision of the labour and transport and in view of the excessive haulage involved the cost would be high indeed. For this reason every possible alternative is being explored. Ideally, of course, some form of mechanical

plant should be provided jointly with the City of Cambridge whether in the form of pulverisation or total incineration. For the present, however, the City Authorities do not appear to be interested in a joint scheme, although this seems logical and inevitable. Tentative investigations have been commenced with the possibility of a joint plant in the Southern area to be shared by this Authority, South Cambs. R.D.C., and Royston U.D.C. This would be of material benefit since it would at least make provision for the Southern half of this area at present served by the tip at Thriplow.

Another problem which is becoming acute is the disposal of sewage sludge since the Engineer faces the same difficulties with sewage disposal as are experienced in connection with refuse disposal, i.e. the basic difficulty of being unable to feed into one central disposal point and being obliged to resort to a number of works not all of which can be provided with adequate sludge drying plant. The Council has requested investigation into the possibilities of a plant to deal with refuse and sludge concurrently but so far this does not appear practicable for the reasons given above.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967 (Part III)

This Act considerably increases the responsibilities of local authorities for cleaning up the countryside and for preventing further unauthorised dumping of refuse. Broadly speaking local authorities are required to:—

- (1) Provide for the establishment of places where residents may deposit unwanted refuse (other than trade refuse) free of charge (Section 18).
- (2) Exercise powers and duties in relation to the removal of abandoned motor vehicles and other items (Sections 20-23), and
- (3) Take statutory action against any person(s) abandoning any motor vehicle or other item or refuse on any land in the open air (Section 19).

In general the Council has always been prepared to receive refuse at any of four tips providing it is of reasonable size and quantity. Tentative arrangements have been made with local dealers to receive items too bulky to be dealt with on the tips.

So far the number of abandoned cars in the area has been very small and easily dealt with. The main essential is a regular turnover by the dealers. It is useless to stock pile such vehicles on site for indefinite periods and the trade must ensure a continuous outlet for such materials if trouble is to be avoided in the future.

Collection of Salvage

No change has occurred in the market situation which would encourage the Council to resume the separate collection of wastepaper and cardboard notwithstanding the fact that this material is an embarrassment both during collection and on the tips.

Statistics

Briefly the Cost Statements for the year ending 31st March, 1968 reveal the following:—

Total mileage travelled	94,912
Cost per mile	1/7
Estimated tons of refuse collected and disposed of	17,297
Estimated net cost per ton (collection and disposal)	£2 4 7
Estimated number of clearances	928,564
Average cost per clearance	10 pence
Average miles per ton	5.5 miles
Average miles per gallon (diesel)	9.9 mpg
Net annual cost per 1,000 dwellings	£2,228 3 7
Net annual cost per 1,000 population	£763 3 3

Cesspool Emptying

The Council offers a service for the casual emptying of cesspools and septic tanks in the area on a rechargeable basis and two 800 gallon cesspool emptiers are operated. One, however, is used almost exclusively on Council work, i.e. desludging of small sewerage plants, the servicing of Council estates and the cleansing of village drains and catchpits. A private firm of contractors in Cambridge also offers a service throughout the Council's area although their charges are considerably higher.

As will be seen elsewhere in this Report nearly 75% of the dwellings in the area now have public sewers available and the cesspool emptying service is discontinued in these 25 parishes. Nevertheless, the demand for the service shows no marked decrease—in fact, the reverse seems to be the case. This is accounted for to some extent by the continued development permitted in unsewered areas where ground conditions are often unfavourable for the installation of individual drainage systems. With over 30 sewage works to maintain the Engineer's claim on the service is also increasing rapidly especially in view of the ubiquitous problem of sludge disposal.

Naturally, also, the disparity between the Council's charges and those made by the private contractor increases the pressure on the Department's service. In these circumstances some delay in the execution of orders is inevitable however undesirable, and is more acute in the holiday period when on occasions the service has to be sacrificed to enable refuse collection schedules to be maintained. The rapidity with which the villages are being sewered offers some consolation however.

Wherever possible, disposal is affected to public sewers or to specially allocated sludge drying beds at the larger sewage disposal works. In two cases specially sealed couplings have been provided to enable the tankers' hose to be connected direct to the sewers thereby avoiding any nuisance locally. Disposal on agricultural land is usually impossible without nuisance or complaint and consequently considerable mileage is involved to secure adequate facilities.

One looks for a reduction in the need for this difficult service bearing in mind the excellent progress being made with the sewerage of the area. The current charge (35/- minimum plus 15/- for each additional load) have remained unaltered since 1951, in order to assist as much as possible householders in the unsewered areas. Some increase, however, seems inevitable in view of the rising costs.

A summary of the work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1968 is as follows:—

Actual mileage travelled	35,319
Estimated cost per mile	10 pence
Number of clearances made	1,590
Average cost per clearance	£2 11 1
Number of loads disposed of	2,554
Average cost per load	£1 11 9

Night Soil Collection

No general collection of night soil is undertaken by the Council but a private contractor offers a service throughout the area albeit somewhat reluctantly since it is an unpleasant and costly operation. Charges to householders are approximately 4/- per clearance.

The Council has carried out a service by direct labour for many years in the village of Waterbeach (approximately 300 pails) which will be discontinued as from September, 1968 having regard to the fact that the public sewer has been available since 1966 and householders have had ample opportunity to make alternative arrangements.

In two other villages the Council contracts for the clearance of a small number of pails from dwellings occupied by old age pensioners or where there is insufficient ground space available (Grantchester 24 pails and Caxton 10 pails.)

The continued progress with the sewerage of the remaining villages will it is hoped eliminate the necessity for this primitive form of sanitation and the unpleasant task of the collectors.

TABLE No. 7

TOTAL COUNCIL DWELLINGS AND SANITARY FACILITIES AVAILABLE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1968

Parishes	Bungalows		Houses			Flats	Others *	Total	Public Sewer	Estate Sewer	Other Means	W.C.	P.C.
	1B	2B	2B	3B	4B								
Bar Hill	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	17	—
Barton	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	35	—	6	29	11	24
Bourn	—	12	24	53	3	—	2	94	—	86	8	88	6
Boxworth	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—
Caldecote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caxton	—	10	8	18	1	—	2	39	—	39	—	39	—
Childerley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comberton	4	8	8	61	1	16	—	98	—	94	4	94	4
Conington	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	—	—	12	8	4
Coton	—	3	—	78	—	8	—	89	—	77	12	77	12
Cottenham	30	27	37	200	9	8	10	321	321	—	—	321	—
Croxton	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—
Dry Drayton	12	2	—	33	—	2	—	49	—	33	16	45	4
Elsworth	3	5	—	28	—	—	—	36	—	6	30	18	18
Eltisley	4	8	—	24	1	—	—	37	—	29	8	33	4
Fen Ditton	—	2	8	48	2	—	—	60	20	18	22	38	22
Fen Drayton	6	6	7	24	2	—	—	45	—	44	1	45	—
Fulbourn	17	8	145†	147	6	2	16‡	341	341	—	—	341	—
Girton	15	20	12	110	5	—	—	162	162	—	—	162	—
Grantchester	24	—	25	56	—	2	—	107	—	81	26	81	26
Graveley	4	2	2	17	1	—	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
Hardwick	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	18	—	16	2	16	2
Harlton	4	—	—	27	1	—	—	32	—	—	32	11	21
Harston	5	19	12	85	5	—	—	126	—	82	44	82	44
Haslingfield	4	8	10	52	4	8	—	86	—	58	28	58	28
Hauxton	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	19
Histon	24‡	14	34	144	3	—	—	219	219	—	—	219	—
Horningsea	—	4	6	18	1	—	—	29	—	23	6	23	6
Impington	—	2	7	70	1	—	10	90	86	—	4	86	4
Knapwell	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—
Landbeach	—	4	2	41	3	—	—	50	—	24	26	24	26
Lolworth	6‡	—	4	3	1	—	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Longstanton	8	24	6	50	1	2	—	91	81	—	10	81	10
Madingley	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	—
Milton	—	—	—	52	3	2	—	57	57	—	—	57	—
Newton	2	2	—	20	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	8	16
Oakington	8‡	9	8	47	2	2	10	86	—	46	40	52	34
Over	—	7	6	26	—	—	4	43	—	19	24	31	12
Papworth Everard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papworth St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampton	—	—	2	14	2	2	—	20	20	—	—	20	—
Shelford, Great	10	27	46	171	2	22	10	288	288	—	—	288	—
Shelford, Little	8	6	4	49	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	67	—
Stapleford	3	—	3	36	3	—	—	45	45	—	—	45	—
Stow-cum-Quy	—	6	8	19	1	—	—	34	—	34	—	34	—
Swavesey	6	6	—	41	2	2	—	57	—	39	18	47	10
Teversham	20	6	13	62	—	—	—	101	80	—	21	81	20
Toft	—	—	4	29	—	—	—	33	—	33	—	33	—
Waterbeach	22	18	27	99	3	4	5	178	123	10	45	136	42
Westwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbraham, Great	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	28	—	—	28	8	20
Wilbraham, Little	—	6	6	21	1	—	—	34	—	24	10	24	10
Willingham	6	16	—	131	4	3	—	160	69	—	91	72	88
Totals	255	297	485	2,351	80	85	69	3,622	2,003	961	658	3,086	536
									55%	27%	18%	85%	15%

* Including Prefab Bungalows and Agricultural Houses.

† Including 16 Maisonettes.

‡ Bed Sitters and Bed Recess Bungalows Included.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The following statement shows concisely the position with regard to the sewerage of the Council's area. For administrative convenience the statistics have been completed up to 31st March, 1968:—

Statistical Information

Total number of Parishes in the area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Population Estimated 1967 (Planning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,500
Total number of Dwellings (31.3.68.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,857

Parishes Already Sewered

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.68	Population 1966 (Planning)	Dwellings Connected 31.3.68	
			Council Houses	Private Houses
Bar Hill (New Village)	70	130	17	—
Coton 1967	290	650	—	21
Cottenham	1,229	3,090	321	547
Fulbourn	1,104	4,040	341	567
Girton	1,051	3,380	162	794
Harston (1967)	421	1,220	—	60
Haslingfield (1967)	361	1,010	—	64
Hauxton (1967)	180	530	—	32
Harlton (1967)	112	320	—	22
Histon	1,276	3,390	219	896
Impington	469	1,230	86	257
Landbeach	245	680	—	63
Longstanton	580	2,000	81	40
Madingley	63	230	7	22
Milton	680	1,720	57	525
Over	423	1,030	—	205
Papworth Everard	281	1,190	—	280
Rampton	109	280	20	40
Shelford, Great	1,401	3,890	288	965
Shelford, Little	289	860	67	121
Stapleford	534	1,610	45	377
Swavesey	363	980	—	131
Teversham	285	780	80	76
Waterbeach	893	2,360	123	167
Willingham	751	1,950	69	302
25 Parishes	13,460	38,550	1,983	6,574
47% of all Parishes	75.4%	76.3%	54.2%	60.2%

Parishes Where Schemes are in Progress

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.68	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Dry Drayton	181	490	Work Commenced 1.4.68 (Consultant Engineers.)
Oakington	342	970	
Fen Ditton	230	660	Work Commenced 1.4.68.
Horningsea	131	320	
4 Parishes	884	2,440	

Parishes Where Schemes have been Prepared

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.68	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Barton	319	930	S.W. Area Scheme at Ministry
Comberton	557	1,440	S.W. Area Scheme at Ministry
Fen Drayton	164	520	Submitted to Ministry
			Awaiting Approval
Grantchester	236	520	S.W. Area Scheme at Ministry
Newton	106	330	Approved by Ministry in Principle
Toft	176	470	S.W. Area Scheme at Ministry
Stow-cum-Quy	159	460	Eastern Area Scheme
			Approved in Principle
Wilbraham, Great	172	470	Eastern Area Scheme
			Approved in Principle
Wilbraham, Little	140	340	Eastern Area Scheme
			Approved in Principle
9 Parishes	2,029	5,480	

Parishes Where Schemes are in Course of Preparation

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.68	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Caldecote (part)	165	390	Western Area Phase I—for submission to Ministry 1968
Caxton	128	390	
Croxton	66	120	
Bourn	293	840	Western Area II—for submission to Ministry 1968
Elsworth	220	580	
Eltisley	126	330	
Graveley	68	220	
Hardwick	179	470	Western Area I for submission to Ministry 1968
8 Parishes	1,245	3,340	

Parishes not yet Provided for

Parish	Dwellings 31.3.68	Population 1966 (Planning)	Progress
Boxworth	68	200	Eventually to Bar Hill Works
Childerley	10	30	Isolated hamlet—no scheme
Conington	47	160	No scheme
Knapwell	33	100	Isolated hamlet—no scheme
Lolworth	40	110	Eventually to Bar Hill Works
Papworth St. Agnes	27	50	Isolated hamlet—no scheme
Westwick	14	40	No scheme
7 Parishes	239	690	

Summary of Progress to Date

	Parishes		Dwellings		Population 1966	% of Total Population
	No.	%	No.	%		
Parishes Sewered	25	47.0%	13,460	75.4%	38,550	76.3%
Parishes Where Work is in Progress	4	7.5%	884	5.0%	2,440	4.8%
Parishes—Schemes Prepared	9	17.0%	2,029	11.3%	5,480	10.8%
Parishes—Schemes in Preparation	8	15.0%	1,245	7.0%	3,340	6.6%
Small Parishes not yet provided for	7	13.5%	239	1.3%	690	1.5%
Totals	53	100%	17,857	100%	50,500	100%

During the year under review sewerage schemes for the parishes of Bar Hill (new village) Coton, Harston, Haslingfield, Hauxton and Harlton were completed and as will be seen from the above Tables over 75% of the dwellings in the Council's large area now have public sewers available (at a cost of over 2½ million pounds).

Tenders have been accepted and work is due to commence on 1st April, 1968 in the parishes of Fen Ditton and Horningsea and Dry Drayton and Oakington, totalling a further £635,800.

It will be noted also that schemes for a further 9 parishes (2,029 houses) have been prepared 5 of which have been approved in principle and await consent to implement. The other 4 are awaiting Ministry approval.

It is hoped to submit two more area schemes to the Ministry in 1968 comprising 8 parishes (1,245 houses). This will virtually complete the Council's sewerage programme with the exception of 7 small isolated hamlets of low priority (totalling only 239 houses) some of which may eventually be provided for by minor additions to existing schemes.

The Council's Consultants have finalised a scheme to remedy the overloaded condition of the sewers in the parishes of Great and Little Shelford and Stapleford and work is likely to be commenced during 1968. This will enable the present embargo on new development in this area to be lifted. Plans are in hand to divert part of the flow from Histon and Girton to the Council's new works at Bar Hill to relieve a similar situation, which is developing in these villages. The completion of the sewers does not, of course, eliminate the Council's problems and it is significant that the following works are under maintenance or supervision by the Council's Engineer at the time of writing:—

	<i>Public Health</i>	<i>Housing Sites</i>	<i>Private</i>
Sewage Disposal Works:			
Under maintenance	10	21	7
Under construction	—	—	—
Pumping Stations:			
Under maintenance	45	18	7
Under construction	1	—	—

Naturally, these necessitate a large maintenance staff and a full-time Chemist is being engaged to ensure effluent standards as required by the River Authority. Disposal of the large amount of sludge produced is becoming a serious problem and investigations are currently being undertaken into the possibilities of disposal in conjunction with domestic refuse. Unfortunately, the large area (174 square miles) seems to preclude one central processing plant and several mechanical sludge drying plants may be required ultimately.

It is the Council's practice to include in all current and future sewerage schemes the provision of lateral drains to the boundary of existing properties. This facilitates connections and absolves the householder from the necessity for construction in the highway. Providing applications for connection are made within twelve months of the sewer becoming available no charge is made for the lateral drain.

The Council also operates the provisions of Section 12 of the Public Health Act, 1961 whereby under certain circumstances sewer costs can be recovered from frontagers where subsequent development occurs. The administration of this Section presents many difficulties, however, and it remains to be seen whether this will prove of any value in the long-term. It may even have an adverse effect on the work of the Public Health Department in encouraging connections and the improvement of properties to grant standard.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of recruiting and retaining technical staff in the Engineer's Department, the momentum attained during the past few years has been well maintained and subject only to the financial limitations imposed by the Government one can foresee the completion of the Council's sewerage programme within the next four or five years.

PEST DESTRUCTION

A full-time Pests Officer and one Operator are attached to the Public Health Department for the purpose of discharging the Council's functions under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 including the inspection and treatment of all the Council's properties such as sewage works, refuse tips, public ditches and watercourses.

A free service for the destruction of rats and mice is given to all domestic premises and other works on business or industrial premises is undertaken either on a contract basis or on demand at an inclusive charge of 10/- per hour. Assistance is also given with other pest problems such as wasps, hornets, bats, moles, rabbits, etc.

The destruction of rats on agricultural land is usually carried out by the farmer himself or by one of the servicing companies, although the Public Health Department is prepared to undertake such work on request.

In this connection it is sometimes overlooked that the local authority's sole responsibility under the Act is to ensure all premises are kept free of rats (by survey and the service of notices) and that the responsibility for destruction remains with the occupier of the land. There are many advantages, however, in the local authority being able to offer a service even on a repayment basis. The full cost of the service is a charge on the General Rate (after deduction of the relatively small income by way of contracts and re-chargeable works) and represents the equivalent of approximately a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate. This must be regarded as money well spent having regard to the contribution made by this service to good environmental hygiene and the demands made upon it by the community.

The Council has good facilities at its Oakington Depot., for the storage and mixing of baits and poisons. For general use Warfarin remains the most effective poison—usually mixed with wheat or barley meal purchased locally. No evidence has so far been revealed of any resistance or immunity to this material despite its almost universal (and often haphazard) use by the public generally. If necessary, zinc phosphide is used as an alternative.

As will be seen from the figures quoted below the year has been a very busy one but there has not been the heavy influx of rats in this area as occurred in 1966. Considerable publicity both by the Ministry and the Council has played a not insignificant part in enabling minor infestations to be quickly noted and eradicated.

Other problems arise from time to time mostly concerned with intensive poultry rearing houses, particularly of the deep litter type. The un-controlled establishment of such premises in or near residential areas can create serious fly problems often almost incapable of solution in spite of modern insecticidal treatments. It will be noted also that 166 wasps nests were treated and/or removed and 29 other premises treated for various pests including moles, beetles, ants, flies, etc.

Table No. 8 shows a brief summary of the work carried out during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1967.

TABLE No. 8

	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Approximate total number of properties in the area	18,372	1,179
Total number of properties inspected following notification	1,373	21
Number of properties found to be infested		
(i) rats	1,352	21
(ii) mice	21	—
Total properties inspected for reasons other than notification	306	7
Number found to be infested		
(i) rats	104	4
(ii) mice	9	—

A summary of the results achieved during this period is as follows:—

Rats and Mice

	Premises	Rats Recovered
Private dwellings treated	1,162	3,703
Business Premises treated	140	2,266
Refuse Tips, etc.	36	993
Sewage Works, etc.	9	121
Drains, Sewers, Ditches	14	478
Total	1,361	7,561

Estimated Total Rats Killed (12 months) 30,244

Other Pests

	Premises treated for:—
Moles	6
Beetles/Cockroaches	10
Rabbits	7
Ants	3
Flies	2
Wasps	166
Bats	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

A rural area of this kind has not the problems associated with industrial areas but it must be remembered that even in industrial areas most of the atmospheric pollution is caused by domestic smoke from high density housing. In this respect, therefore, it is obvious that there is need for control especially in the urban areas of the district and control is achieved by keeping in touch with architects, plant manufacturers and Government Departments. All plans are scrutinised and any proposal involving new boiler installation noted. Applicants are then invited to apply for prior approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956. In the case of larger installations such as hospitals, factories, etc., the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service is available for independent advice and their ready assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Applications received during the year numbered 69 and prior approval was given following compliance with requirements.

No statutory action was necessary during the year and any smoke nuisance reported was quickly followed up resulting in prompt improvement. Problems however, still arise from car breakers yards caused by burning of vehicles and stocks of old tyres, there being no trade outlet for the latter commodity.

During the year complaints of smell nuisance arose as a result of insecticides of the organo-phosphorus type formulated at one premises in the area. This was found to be caused by failure of the hypochlorite scrubbers before discharge of exit gases to the atmosphere. Production was halted until the failures were rectified.

Three Members of the Staff have completed special training for the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1957

Only one factory in the area is engaged in the manufacture of new upholstered furniture using the specified materials and is registered.

No formal action was necessary during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act enables local authorities to control premises used for the keeping of pet animals for sale.

Two such premises are licensed in the area for the keeping and sale of birds and tropical fishes. Both are checked regularly to ensure that they comply with requirements.

No markets are held in the Council's area.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Little difficulty has been experienced during the year and complaints have been confined to one case of a high pitched nocturnal sound emitted by factory machinery in the area of an adjoining authority and one case of a bird scarer being allowed to operate throughout the night. Both received attention and complainants were able to resume their peaceful nights.

During the year all Inspectors attended a short course on Noise Measurement and Control and arrangements are in hand for the same members to undertake more advanced training.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Under the Act local authorities control and licence premises used for the boarding of cats and dogs and the Public Health Department is responsible for its administration. A Veterinary Surgeon has been retained to advise on the initial inspection with follow up inspections being carried out by the Council's own Inspectors.

Seven such licences have been issued and these represent a total boarding accommodation for 227 dogs and 81 cats. No cases of ill treatment or cruelty has been noted during the year.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

Under this Act persons who keep or use radioactive materials must be registered with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and must obtain special authorisation from him for the accumulation and disposal of such radioactive wastes.

Local Authorities are requested (after consultation) to accept and deal with radioactive wastes sent for disposal at their refuse tips in accordance with an authorisation. Disposal is usually by conventional methods, i.e. discharge to sewers, incineration or burial in refuse tips with certain safeguards. No requests for disposal facilities have been received to date.

The Council has no jurisdiction under the Act apart from that mentioned above but copies of all registrations and authorisation certificates are sent to the County and District Councils, who, in turn, may notify other interested authorities such as the River Board and Fire Authority.

Copies of the following Certificates have been received:—

Notice of Revocation of Authorisation (Sec.6/7)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Certificate of Registration (Sec.1)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Certificate of Authorisation for Disposal (Sec. 6(2))	..	..	..	..	..	2

BAKEHOUSES

Of the 23 village bakehouses registered in 1950 only 7 now remain. This is perhaps only to be expected having regard to the intense competition from large multiple bakeries whereby sliced and wrapped bread is almost universally available from grocers and general stores. Whilst now regarded as a "convenience food" by the housewife it seldom compares with the local product and is not without its problems—mostly associated with mould growth in warm weather. Wrapped bread is, however, usually coded and complaints are promptly investigated with the manufacturers. Almost invariably age of the product is the cause—either due to the failure of the shopkeeper to ensure stock rotation or to some distribution fault by the roundsman. These remarks apply equally to confectionery, of course, which presents similar problems the more sophisticated the packaging becomes. The growing practice by large manufacturers of enfranchising the local delivery staff is an added complication in securing compliance with the various Regulations.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES (Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Total number on Register at 31.12.67:	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Sausage Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ice Cream (Sales Only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	165

Premises used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream and the preparation or manufacture of certain meat and fish products (including cooking) are the only food premises required to be registered with the Local Authority. This has the distinct advantage of enabling a satisfactory standard to be required before registration is granted. Routine visits are paid subsequently to ensure the standard is maintained.

No ice cream is manufactured in the area and the 165 registrations are for sale only, mostly pre-packed products of well known national suppliers. There is, however, an increasing sale of soft ice cream from mobile vans—all of which are based outside the Council's area. Liaison is maintained with the other Public Health Authorities so as to ensure strict attention is paid to the cleansing and sterilisation of the freezer/dispensers.

No action was necessary during the year under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

FOOD SHOPS, CAFES AND OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following premises are subject to inspection by the Department in addition to those mentioned elsewhere:—

Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Licensed Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Off Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Residential Establishments, Hospitals, Homes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Factory Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

As a result of 590 visits recorded the following improvements have been noted during the year:—

New Shop Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Structural Improvements (new floors ceilings, wall surfaces, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
New hand washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hot water systems—new or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New fittings, refrigerators, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Improved Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Improved Temperature/ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
First Aid Kits supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Improved Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Food production and distribution is now an extremely sophisticated process involving a large degree of centralisation, mechanisation and pre-packaging and little “open” food is now encountered in the shops. To some extent this has simplified the maintenance of good hygienic standards but it is not without its problems and greater attention has to be paid to adequate temperature control, stock rotation and wherever possible date coding of perishable products to avoid the difficulties associated with mould growth staleness and loss of condition.

Hard work over the years has resulted in a greatly improved standard of equipment and a general appreciation of the needs for personal hygiene particularly on the part of the staff. Great efforts are made to ensure that any food handlers suffering from, or in contact with, enteric infections are promptly excluded from work until cleared and if necessary compensation is paid for loss of earnings. The additional visits necessitated by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 to ensure staff welfare and safety encourage a still closer relationship with management and the Department enjoys excellent co-operation from all concerned from the large catering establishments at such places as hospitals, works canteens, and the school meals service down to the small village stores.

Only in cases where gross negligence can be demonstrated is legal action resorted to. By experience much better results can be achieved by follow-up investigations at the production end with a view to eliciting the cause of the trouble and eliminating such incidents in the future. Typical examples of complaints dealt with during the year included insects and broken glass in jam, mincemeat and yogurt, ephestia infestation in chocolate products, mouldy bread and confectionery, stained milk bottles, etc. Investigations were also made in connection with marmalade made in copper pans and discolouration of metal pie dishes (free gifts) when used for fruit.

Generally speaking, the number of complaints received by the Department was relatively small notwithstanding a greater readiness on the part of the public to voice their objections in such cases.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1967 and imposed much stricter hygiene requirements for delivery vehicles, mobile shops and market stalls, etc. As usual in such cases the first task of the Department was to reduce the Regulations into simple terms which the local traders could understand and to circulate a brief summary of the requirements to them. The resultant co-operation was well worth the additional

labour involved. Informal inspections of vehicles were made and traders advised of the works required to comply. Co-operation of Public Health Departments of adjoining districts was enlisted and little difficulty was experienced. Traders often elected to prepack their goods rather than provide the necessary handwashing facilities on their vehicles—the notable exceptions being the family butcher and fishmonger, who, by tradition in a rural area, serve their products to customers requirements on the spot.

There are no markets in the Council's area but noticeable improvement has been achieved in the conditions under which such things as strawberries are sold from the roadside.

LICENSED PREMISES

Only 119 licensed premises remain of the 154 listed in the Department's survey in 1946. The standard of such premises is continually being improved and the majority now have sanitary accommodation and washing facilities of a high order for the use of the customers.

The recent introduction of the new drinking laws has encouraged publicans to increase their catering trade—varying from snacks at the bar to full meals as a means of supplementing their income. Often the breweries take little interest in this side of the business and tenants attempt little in the way of capital expenditure. In these circumstances food preparation tends to be carried out in the domestic kitchen or in ill-equipped premises and it is in this direction that the Departments' work has been concentrated. By exercising a firm but reasonable approach the co-operation of most breweries and tenants has been secured, although it is sometimes difficult to instal a sense of urgency into the proceedings in view of the present financial limitations.

Many public houses are registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which affords another opportunity for visiting to ensure the welfare of the employees as well as the customers.

During the year 95 visits were paid to such premises.

Licensing Acts, 1961-4

Under the provisions of these Acts all applications to the Justices for Certificates of Registration in respect of Clubs and similar premises are automatically referred to this Department, thereby affording an opportunity of inspection and the securing of any necessary improvements before registration is granted.

At the 31st December, 1967 22 such premises were registered in the Council's area.

MILK SUPPLY

Number of Wholesale Producers in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Number of Producer/Retailers in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of Retail Purveyors in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Number of Distributors with Premises in the Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

All milk retailed in the area is now either sterilised, pasteurised or raw milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority are mainly responsible for the supervision of milk production and processing but the District Council continues to register dairies and distributors and is concerned with general hygiene of premises and distribution.

During the year 9 samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination and 3 samples of pasteurised milk for the methylene and phosphatase tests. In addition a colony count test carried out on four milk bottles showed three to be sterile and the fourth one being heavily contaminated.

However, milk supplies generally have reached a high standard of purity and cleanliness and problems are usually associated with sterilisation and cleansing of bottles resulting from misuse by householders.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which has been in force since the 1st of August, 1964 is aimed at safeguarding the health, welfare and safety of the many non-industrial workers not covered by the Factories Acts. Administration of the Act is divided between local Authority and the Factory Inspectorate—the latter being responsible for premises owned by the Crown and Local Authorities or used for factory or railway purposes, with the Fire Authority having overall responsibility for sections dealing with Fire Precautions.

The Act requires a detailed inspection of all premises within the district in which the sum of hours worked by the employees is normally more than 21 each week—excluding self-employed persons and immediate relatives of the employer, together with premises used by outworkers, armed forces, fish wholesalers in docks, mines and mobile offices.

The initial inspection of all premises was completed during the early part of 1966 after which the aim has been to carry out annual re-visits. During 1967 168 premises were re-inspected out of a total of 181 on the register and the 28 contraventions brought to the notice of management were soon put right.

It was possible, therefore, to submit the following Report to the Minister of Labour on the 29th of January, 1968:—

1. Registration of Premises:

Premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 numbered 181 at the 31st December, 1967 showing an increase of 12 over the previous year.

During the year 168 visits were carried out.

2. Operation of the General Provisions of the Act:

Very few administrative difficulties have arisen and on the whole management has co-operated readily.

It seems inevitable, however, that occasions will arise when Planning requirements (and restrictions on capital expenditure) conflict with those of the Act.

Out of the 181 registered premises the following contraventions were picked up during the year:

- (a) **Lighting**—3—lighting not up to the standards recommended by the British Lighting Council.
- (b) **Temperature**—3—Thermometers not on display.
- (c) **Cleanliness**—4—Premises requiring redecoration.
- (d) **Ventilation**—1—Insufficient ventilation.
- (e) **Sanitary Conveniences**—1—Insufficient sanitary accommodation.
- (f) **Washing Facilities**—1—Inadequate washing facilities.
- (g) **Drinking Water**—Nil.
- (h) **Accommodation for Clothing**—Nil.
- (i) **Seating Accommodation**—Nil.
- (j) **Overcrowding**—1—Planning difficulties in connection with extensions to premises.
- (k) **Safety**—11—Marginal items such as worn lino, etc.
- (l) **Abstract**—3—Failure to display Abstract, etc.
- (m) **First Aid Equipment**—7—Failure to maintain first aid kits to O.S.R. Standards.
- (n) **Accidents**—2—Both cases involving falls were caused by faulty equipment, resulting in minor injuries.
- (o) **Prosecution**—1—Involving a newsagent who was fined a total of £7 with £10 costs for failure to comply with Section 10 (1) suitable washing facilities, Section 11 (1) adequate supply of wholesome water, Section 24 (1) first aid box and Section 50 posting of Abstract.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	6	31	10
Retail Shops	3	121	49
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	2	22	13
Fuel Storage Depots	—	6	2
Totals	11	181	75

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES 168

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	263
Retail Shops	377
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	109
Fuel Storage Depots	11
Total	765
Total Males	353
Total Females	412

MEAT INSPECTION

Only three licensed slaughterhouses are in operation in the Council's area and of these two are owned by retailers and used solely for their own trade. The third and larger one offers slaughtering facilities for butchers in the area and also exports a limited amount, mainly to the London market.

All three premises comply with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and are subject to annual inspection by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. They are in each case adaptations of existing buildings and generally considered to be good examples of the type of premises suitable for the small trader.

A 100% meat inspection service has been maintained since the 1st of July, 1954 and is carried out in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Meat Regulations, 1963, following which carcasses are stamped if passed as fit for human consumption. The throughput is of course relatively small compared with large abattoirs in other areas and very little overtime is involved.

The Council's scale of charges for inspection of carcasses remains as follows:—

Bovine Animal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/6d.
Calf or Pig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9d.
Sheep/Lamb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d.

and as shown in Table No. 10 resulted in a total income during 1967 of £223 18s. 0d. The table also shows a small increase in the number of bovines slaughtered with a decrease in pigs and sheep.

The incidence of disease or abnormalities shows little change and again during the year not a single case of tuberculosis was detected. Five carcasses of beef were found to be infected with *Cysticercus Bovis* (representing 0.9%) this being a decrease on last years figures and well below the national average.

The assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service, the Divisional Veterinary Officer and the Veterinary Investigation Centre is gratefully acknowledged.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 came into operation on the 1st of February, 1967. These amended the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 to prohibit the retention of any carcass in a slaughterhouse if it has been slaughtered elsewhere, unless specified conditions are complied with. The normal period during which any animal intended for slaughter may be kept in a slaughterhouse is limited to 72 hours; the occupier of a slaughterhouse is obliged to keep any lairage clean and the use of wiping cloths in dressing of carcasses is controlled until 1st November 1968, after which date their use is prohibited.

All inspectors in the Department have attended a course on Poultry inspection and random inspections are carried out at poultry premises within the district.

TABLE No. 10

SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1967

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep Lambs
Animals killed and inspected	567	3	16	2,335	3	2,575
All Diseases Except T.B. Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	—	1	—	5	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	50	—	—	61	—	6
% of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	8.8%	33.3%	—	2.8%	33.3%	0.2%
T.B. Only Whole carcasses and offal con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Organs or Parts Condemned—All Diseases						
Head	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	4	—	—	32	—	—
Heart	3	—	—	25	—	—
Liver	40	—	—	28	—	3
Spleen	3	—	—	1	—	—
Diaph.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney	1	—	—	6	—	—
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	59	—	—	94	—	5
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5					
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4					
				Income from Meat Inspection		
				£	s.	d.
				Beef	71	5 0
				Pork	88	5 6
				Mutton	64	7 6
				TOTAL	£223	18 0

TABLE No. 11

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

for years 1957-67

YEAR	CATTLE				COWS				CALVES				PIGS				SOWS			
	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%	Total Kill	Whole carcasses con-demned	Parts	%
1957	1,036	1	35	3.4	47	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	2,649	—	20	0.75	13	—	—	—
1958	1,139	3	51	4.7	36	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	3,483	—	48	1.35	32	—	—	—
1959	1,039	—	11	1.05	53	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	3,219	—	25	0.77	22	—	—	—
1960	933	—	3	0.32	46	1	—	2.17	47	—	—	—	2,395	—	21	0.88	41	—	—	—
1961	762	—	1	0.1	24	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	2,626	—	9	0.3	58	—	—	—
1962	668	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	2,038	—	7	0.3	32	—	—	—
1963	712	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2,236	—	10	0.5	9	—	—	—
1964	711	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2,749	—	5	0.2	30	—	—	—
1965	575	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2,906	—	1	0.03	9	—	—	—
1966	539	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2,617	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
1967	567	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	2,335	—	—	—	3	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933-58

Licenses to Slaughter Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
New Licenses Issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total on Register 31.12.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Although ten licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year only five persons are actively engaged on the task.

All three slaughterhouses comply fully with the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations and improvements have been carried out to some lairages during the year. Inspectors are always on the look-out for any unnecessary suffering to animals both before and during slaughter but no cause for complaint was detected during the year.

There are no horse slaughtering establishments or knackers yards in the area.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.67

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	166	51	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	42	11	—	—
Total	208	62	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	4	—	—	—

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—

